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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## IN FITCHBURG

### BERRY ENFORCES THE WORK OF THE S. T. & L. A. THERE.

Holds Two Good Meetings, Addresses Striking Weavers and Drives Home Many Lessons From Their Experience—A Lecture by the Chief of Police Ignored.

Special to The Daily People.

Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 17.—On Monday, September 15, I came to this city and that night held a well-attended open air meeting at West Fitchburg, addressing the strikers of the American Woolen Company. On Tuesday evening I spoke at an open air meeting in the central part of the city, near the Common. This meeting was a well-attended meeting, for this place.

Fitchburg workmen are an enigma to me. I have spoken here on several occasions during the campaigns of previous years, and never yet had a meeting of that size which this city of 35,000 persons, mostly wage slaves, ought to produce. Fitchburgers seem to be a race by themselves, hemmed in on all sides by granite hills and the ignorance which capitalist produces. It is one of the stamping grounds of the "Socialist" party of many names: the home of John C. Smith, who, in 1900, ran as a Social Democratic candidate for the legislature, with a regular Democratic endorsement, and got lost. It is a city of diversified industries; here is made everything from a pair of shoes to a bicycle. The wages are low, but the slaves of capitalism are kept employed, there is but little loafing done by the workers at any time.

The woolen mills of the American Woolen Company have been tied up here by the strike against the introduction of the two-tone system. The weavers of West Fitchburg made their fight under the direction of the S. T. & L. A., while the other mills were organized or directed by the A. F. of L.

The strike started here on March 28 (Good Friday). Good Friday! not for the workers, unless they learn the lesson taught by this strike, which is that the power of government, is the power of the capitalist class, used to scourge them, to keep them from obtaining possession of the wealth which is produced by their class. If they learn this simple, primary truth, and on next election day march to the ballot box, organized to overthrow the robber system of capitalism with the ballot of their class party of labor—the Socialist Labor Party—then it is Good Friday for them, but not otherwise. Will they learn the lesson? Let us hope so.

Two of the members of the pure and simple weavers' union have just been adjudged guilty of contempt of court and one of them, Thomas Lancy, got four months in jail. He, it was claimed, had assaulted one of those creatures which pure and simple anachronism produces by its perpetuation of the wage system—the "scab." Louis Sprout, another member of the same union, got two months for picketing, yet workingmen who belong to the pure and simple unions, keep on listening to labor fakirs with their "No politics in the union" nonsense. While that policy is used by the capitalist class to throw them into jail, or onto the street, while the fakirs who preach it are the recipients of job, political and otherwise, at the hands of the only class which can be benefited by it—the capitalist class. All of which I explained to them last night at the Common meeting.

These two poor devils now in jail for their devotion to their class tried to beat the capitalist class in the courts, as they sought the legal advice of ex-Judge Blood, of this city, the attorney of the C. L. U. He told them they were exempt from the operation of the "Gatling gun" on paper—the injunction—which he said related only to the Alliance. The court knew its business and, incidentally, the wishes of the American Woolen Company, with the result that it put "politics" into this union so far that it will never be forgotten by the rank and file, if all the labor fakirs of the land from "Groovy Hammy," the understander of Mark Hanna, to the smallest fakir in the fakir brigade should shout "No politics in the union" from now until Jehovah calls the two lost tribes.

While anapay seems to have taken hold of the working class of this place, alertness to its class necessities is the order of the day amongst the capitalist class of this city. The Alliance men who have been here during the strike, and who have addressed the workers, have struck terror to the heart of the robbers, as I discovered when I called at the Central Police Station yesterday. I went there to scold the chief of police that we would hold a meeting, requesting him to afford us proper protection. He told me the story of the strike, of course, from the capitalist standpoint. He then lectured me like a Dutch uncle, and wound up his lamentation by castigating me about the use of "inflammatory" language. We held the meeting, and did not revise our articles of faith in the least. But we went to drive into the heads of the workingmen the programme of the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. & L. A., which was roundly applauded by all except a couple of Kanguvans, who, when I began to scold the anapay, said, "He's a De Leonid." and then, after reliving their past up feelings with this certificate of honesty to the working class, slunk away and were lost in the shades of evening and the still shadowy recesses of their party.

While these meetings in Fitchburg have not been largely attended, they have been listened to attentively by those present, who came at the start and stayed to the end, and taken with the meetings of the S. T. & L. A., held during the strike, ought to measurably increase the intelligence of the workers of Fitchburg and thus add to the

vote of the emancipator of their class, the Socialist Labor Party.

When the sun goes down next election day we will see in what degree the stolidity and indifference of the Fitchburger has been penetrated by the white light of the S. L. P. We will then know whether he moves forward or remains in a state of blissful ignorance as impenetrable as the granite hills which surround him on every side. Let us hope that he will march to the ballot box on election day as he marched from the mills of the American Woolen Company on March 28, shoulder to shoulder with the men of his class, bent on the overthrow of the capitalist system with its hordes of upholders. If he does, he can then say, we can all say with him, "The suffering and privation undergone by the workers of Fitchburg have not been in vain, they have learned the lesson which must be learned by our class before it can move forward in its battle." If this is done, then indeed is it Good Friday to the working class.

Michael T. Berry.

## CONNOLLY IN YONKERS

### Big Crowd Gathers on Getty Square to Hear Him.

Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 17.—James Connolly spoke to a large audience here in Getty square last evening. Long before the hour for opening, you could see crowds of workingmen gathering along the curbstone talking about Socialism and the man from Ireland who was to speak.

The meeting opened at 8 o'clock. A crowd of about 400 were there to listen and paid close attention to the Irish agitator, as he showed conditions in his native country, and the impossibility of any of the schemes of the Home-Rulers, or any other capitalist method, changing conditions there—nothing excepting the ownership of the land and machinery by the whole people of the country would do.

Connolly showed them how the Irishmen of a few years ago could go over to England and harvest the crop for the English farmer, and return with the money thus earned to pay the rent in his own country. He then showed the changed condition to-day. The English farmer had now put upon his farm the steam plow and reaper, "so that" said Connolly, "when the Irishman sees work to-day, instead of finding the English farmer waiting to give him 'a job,' he finds the farmer's dog waiting to give him a 'bite';" in other words, he has become disengaged, and is a tramp.

Connolly pointed out to the workingmen, and the Irishmen especially, that the improved machinery which they made in America, and which the capitalist class were setting up, was a blow at Irish conditions.

W. H. Carroll followed Connolly and spoke for over one hour.

Taking up Connolly's illustration, he showed how this same machine, which Connolly spoke of, of reducing the small farm owner in America to the farm tenant, was why the small farmers in New York State were compelled to go out of business, while they looked in amazement at the food products that passed their door on trains from the western prairie, and sold cheaper than the New York farmer's products could be sold. His boys and girls are not emigrating to some other country, but the sweat-shop hell-holes of New York city, away from the fresh air of the country, there to work their lives away for perfect silence. Perhaps they didn't know the guns were loaded!

Socialism is to-day the most interesting topic in Yonkers. You can see groups of men on the streets discussing Socialism. The People is much spoken of.

Saturday we went to Pleasantville, to hold a meeting there. The same was very successful. Pleasantville is a town that is about twenty-five years behind the age, although it is about twenty-five miles from New York City. We had to hold our meeting in the Depot Square, which was illuminated by two oil lamps. The depot is, as a rule, lighted with electricity, but the railroad company was kind enough to turn it out that night, so the wage slaves could come out and listen to us without being seen, and I must give the wage slaves credit that they were very careful not to come too near the two oil lamps and our Gatling guns.

Our Gatling guns were long in range and were trained to hit the mark by Comrade Carroll—the canon.

The meeting was opened by Shaughnessy, who presided, with a few well-chosen remarks. Sweeney and Jacobson were then introduced and made brief addresses, after which Carroll put in his fine work.

We have awakened the wage workers of Westchester to a realization of their class interests, and on November 4th we believe that a grand report will be sent from here.

Comrades, get to work!

Carroll will speak in Port Chester on Monday. That town is a hot-bed of Anarchism. A year ago Comrade Fabrick of Troy received a hot reception there. Campbell of Jersey City, and Sweeney also spoke there, receiving the same reception from the capitalists' dupes.

The battery will move to Mount Vernon Tuesday evening.

The Kangs believe that we are afraid to go into their territory, but we will do a little trespassing. When we do, they want to beware of the "guns." We will march on their fort, New Rochelle, which the Kangs claim is impregnable, Thursday evening, and take it the same as we did at Peekskill, where they were routed. I forgot that wall that went down there too. Zolot must have undermined it, or was it a plot of one of his

villains?

Russia is asserting her "manifest destiny" and powers of "benevolent assimilation." Instead of getting out of Manchuria, she has ordered the English out, and her troops in. Russia evidently believes that commercial needs are greater than treaty obligations. It is territory against treaty; with the odds in favor of the territory.

While these meetings in Fitchburg have not been largely attended, they have been listened to attentively by those present, who came at the start and stayed to the end, and taken with the meetings of the S. T. & L. A., held during the strike, ought to measurably increase the intelligence of the workers of Fitchburg and thus add to the

## A LIVELY CAMPAIGN

### SECTION WESTCHESTER TURNS THE SOCIALIST GATLING GUNS ON THE ENEMY.

A Series of Successful Meetings Held in Various Cities and Towns With Connolly, Carroll and Sweeney as the Principal Speakers—Carroll and the Pure and Simpler.

Special to The Daily People.

Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The Socialist Labor Party in Westchester County has opened the campaign and the Gatling guns of class-conscious Socialism are firing hot shot into the enemies' line of defense.

We had Comrade Connolly here last Tuesday evening. There were about 500 persons present to listen to him. After he was through, Comrade Joseph Sweeney, the chairman of the meeting, introduced the State Organizer, Wm. H. Carroll, who spoke on the condition of the wage slave to-day and the chattel slave of the past, showing in very clear lines the present condition of society and the remedy for the betterment of the condition of the working class, the class that produces all wealth.

On the preceding Wednesday evening, the comrades of Yonkers went to Tarrytown, where Comrade Connolly was slated to speak. Comrade Carroll opened the meeting, speaking for about an hour on the same lines as the speech referred to above. He made some startling statements regarding John D. Rockefeller's grandfather. Rockefeller's villa is located near here. It burned during our meeting, John R. Oldham.

Oldham showed the falsity of capitalist economics and proved to the satisfaction of the audience that the various capitalist parties, whether they be Republican, Democratic, Prohibition or Social Democratic, did not stand in any way for the slightest improvement in the conditions of the working class. The manner in which his remarks were received plainly showed to the observer that the work put in by the Socialist Labor Party in this square was not wasted.

Seven pamphlets and ten Weekly Peoples were sold, and considering the amount of literature that has been sold in this square in the past, the result is very satisfactory.

On Tuesday night, an extra large meeting was held at the corner of Blake and Willow streets, about 300 workingmen being present and paying the closest attention to the remarks of the speakers. Michael Brean opened the meeting and announced the literature of the Party and then introduced the speaker, Frank B. Jordan, of Lynn, candidate for Congress in the Seventh District. Candidate Jordan spoke for about an hour and a half and was heartily applauded during his address. In the course of his remarks he used many illustrations to demonstrate the materialist conception of history. He said that during the system of ancient slavery, which was a brutal system, the religion of that time embodied human sacrifice, which was nothing but a reflex of its economic base. He, further, pointed out the feudal society and explained the oneness of the society and the Church. He showed the flagrant and gaudy formalities of the feudal lords and the magnificent display and splendid embellishments of the Catholic Church in its rituals and services at that time. Coming down to capitalism, Jordan showed that the Protestant Church was also the redex of the system and quoted from Cock, the historian, to prove his argument.

On Thursday evening, Carroll having challenged a Mr. Huntington to debate with him, returned to Yonkers. Huntington is the whole Prohibition party of Yonkers. He proved a good advertising medium, as about 1,000 people were attracted to the meeting. The debate was for the purpose of deciding which party was in the interest of the working class. Comrade Carroll having issued the challenge spoke first, for twenty minutes. The Prohibitionist took the same time, then each concluded with a twenty minute rejoinder. The decision was against Huntington, it being the general opinion that he only opened his mouth to put his foot in.

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After the debate had concluded, Carroll addressed the audience on the Trades Unions. There were many pure and simple in the audience, among them a hatter, who is a member of the United Hatters of North America. He was very much interested and tackled Carroll, who returned the attack with a broadside from the Gatling guns that left him a wiser man; at least he said nothing further. Those who were with him also quieted down and remained to listen in perfect silence. Perhaps they didn't know the guns were loaded!

Then going into the present system of wage slavery, Jordan showed why the ruling class aim to perpetuate it, and the means that they employ to keep themselves in control by getting up false issues which do not concern the working class, and when they see a true enemy appear they immediately start a fake "Socialist" party. He then showed how the capitalist class controls the press in the interest of capitalism and also how they controlled the pure and simple trade unions and won much applause when he exposed the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. In an impassioned appeal he implored his auditors to join the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance lest they receive a just retribution.

There were eleven pamphlets and a considerable number of tickets to Connolly's meeting sold at the meeting.

MONROE COUNTY TICKET.

S. L. P. Men Meet and Make Nominations.

Special to The Daily People.

Rochester, Sept. 19.—Section Monroe County held its Districts and County Conventions on September 17 at our headquarters, Room 22, Durand Building, and made the following nominations:

Member of Congress, 32nd District—Henry Engel.

County Sheriff—James J. Corcoran.

County Treasurer—Lewis Harris.

County Purchasing Agent—Robert Wetzel.

Senator, 43rd District—John C. Volpert.

Senator, 44th District—Alvin Scusa.

Assembly, 1st District—Charles A. Lueddecke.

Assembly, 2nd District—Aug. Berl.

Assembly, 3rd District—Louis Bell.

Assembly, 4th District—Berthold Baumel.

School Commissioners—Ross Baumele, Bertha Lueddecke.

A. Metzler, Organizer.

Here's a problem in arithmetic that only a Republican senator can solve. The United States census statistics for 1900 show that in that year average wages were two per cent. lower than in 1890, while the average value of each worker's product was almost ten per cent. greater, which is equivalent to a reduction of 12 per cent. in wages. Dunn's index prices for 1900 show prices to be two per cent. higher than in 1890, making an actual reduction of four per cent. and a relative reduction of sixteen per cent. in wages in 1900. Yet Senator Beveridge asserts that the American workman is now better off than ever before and has \$1,000,000,000 deposits in the banks. By what process of multiplication and subtraction did they get it?

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vote of the emancipator of their class, the Socialist Labor Party.

On Friday evening, Comrades J. J. Kinnane and Wm. H. Carroll will pay their respects to the Kangs at Yonkers. Hunter will speak here on Saturday, and on the same night at White Plains Carroll is killed. The latter will then continue his agitation further up the county.

Peter Jacobson, Organizer.

Special to The Daily People.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 17.—Sixteen months ago a strike was on among the machinists here. At that time the International Machinists' Association could not support the strikers, only sending one strike payment. Last Monday night, September 15, \$500 arrived here to pay out as strike funds. The local union, after a wrangle, decided to keep the money in their treasury. Poor dupes! they do not seem to understand the situation.

At the last convention of the International, June 1901, the local unions had their dues raised from 50 cents to 75 cents. The Minneapolis union claimed 300 members on strike. Now 25 cents multiplied by 300 means \$75. That amount was paid additional in dues since June 1901. Fourteen months at this rate means \$1005. The fakirs of the International Machinists' hand back half of these increased dues: sort of a capital and labor deal. The local International men, up to the time of the strike, only got their share out of 50 cents dues, now they have got their share and the difference between five hundred and one thousand and five dollars; in other words, the labor fakirs made the local men pay themselves and pay the International

**SLAVE-DRIVING FAKIR**

EATON, SHOE WORKERS' LEADER,  
AS SUPERINTENDENT.

Pays Lowest Bill of Prices in Any  
Shop in the West—Men Prefer to  
Walk Streets Rather Than Except  
It—Unionism That Pays from a  
Capitalist Standpoint—Sieverman  
Seared.

Special to The Daily People.

St. Louis, Sept. 14.—Great dissatisfaction prevails here in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union over the policy pursued by its officers, Tobin & Co., and on all sides can be heard murmurs deep, if not loud, which go to show that many of the craft are awakening to the reality of the corruption which is such a marked feature in the conduct of the general officers of that organization. The officers of the union see plainly the hand-writing on the wall, and know that their days of high-living with little labor and at the expense of their own craft, are nearly over.

The doctrine of the S. L. P. of giving the enemy rope enough and he will hang himself, or drown in his own corruption, is shown to be full of meaning and truth, by the recent events which have transpired here; one of which is the recent unionizing of a new shoe factory owned by the firm of Hamilton, Brown & Co. To show the shoe workers of St. Louis that this was no sham, and that the unionism of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was—from a capitalist point of view—all right. The firm made Horace U. Eaton (the ex-secretary-treasurer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union) the superintendent; giving him complete control and promising that, if he made a success of this factory, they would unionize the other two.

Of course this was heralded far and wide by the fakirs, as a great victory for the union. "We have got the Hamilton & Brown firm; when Eaton makes a success of this factory the firm will unionize the other two; once having the largest shoe manufacturers of the city using our stamp, it will be easy to get the rest to use it also; and those who will not join the union will be forced to quit the business."

Such was the reasoning of the many strictly honest members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Their class unconsciousness and the false teaching of their mis-leaders, sanctioned and sanctified by the members of the (fake) Socialist party, prevented the rank and file from seeing that this was a defeat and not a victory for the shoe workers. The writer of this article endeavored to show that success for Eaton (from the Hamilton-Brown standpoint) could only be obtained by giving the firm cheaper labor than they were getting from the non-union factories; or, as we put it, the firm of Hamilton & Brown buys labor power just as they buy leather or any other commodity; they are always looking for the cheapest labor power on the market; and that, consequently, for Eaton to make a success of the Hamilton & Brown union factory, he must show them that this union labor is cheaper or more profitable to the firm than is the non-union labor which Hamilton & Brown are now using in their two other factories. We further pointed out the fact that Eaton was just the man to run a factory successfully, from a capitalist point of view; because, although he was only a luster, and a botch at that, and could no more make a shoe than eat one, yet he has one quality which the capitalist values more highly than ability to make shoes, and that is, the ability to get cheap labor power; and he has the assistance of the paid officers of the union who lately got their salaries increased, just for going about the country telling the shoe workers not to look for higher wages, but to seek to benefit the union by taking whatever wages Eaton feels disposed to offer, and for this kind of "sentimental" gush the funds of the union were used last month to the tune of nearly \$10,000.

When the few S. L. P. shoe workers pointed these things out to their shopmates last spring, when Eaton by his treason and perfidy in preaching low wages, got the position he now occupies, they were laughed at with scorn. "What? Eaton run that factory and pay less wages than the other two Hamilton & Brown factories?" We were told that we were crazy; but since the shop commenced work and the bill of wages became known, they laugh no more. They are beginning to see that what the S. L. P. members told them last spring was the truth, and many of them are now ready to admit that it was a defeat and not a victory, for the bill of wages as is proposed to be paid by Eaton is the lowest scale of prices ever known in the West!

So bad are the wages that many shoe workers, always known to be industrious, prefer to walk the streets rather than take a job in the new union factory, with its scab prices; and so half pressed has Eaton been to get help, that recently he had to send to Marlboro, Mass., for a notorious scab by the name of Owen Foley; this scab and bosom friend of Eaton had hanging over his head a \$100 fine for scabbing in Massachusetts. Eaton got the fine reduced to \$50, and thus they whitewashed Foley with union whitewash, simply because Eaton needed him as a pacer to speed up the other workers to grind their flesh and blood into profits for the Hamilton-Brown firm; also to show to the world that union labor power is cheaper than scab labor power, which Eaton loves to handle so much.

Thus the boot and shoe workers out here in the West, although composed of workingmen, is now a bosses' organization, an institution controlled by an oligarchy of fakirs, with only two objects in view; one of which is

to furnish cheap, reliable help to shoe manufacturers, the other of which is to furnish jobs, with good salaries, to men who are willing to go about preaching the doctrine of unionism at any wages, so the boss will force his help to join the union and pay their dues.

The bosses are catching on. They see that by forcing their slaves to join the union they are immune from all strikes or any other chance the poor wage slave has of getting an increase in his wages. The fakirs by keeping the treasures of the locals beggarized, protect the bosses from any trouble from that direction, and so complete a mill-stone around the neck of the workers in the union, that should one want to raise his wages he would not only have the bosses to fight, but the union also, that is, he would have to fight the fakirs who control the treasury. Well might they carve over the door of the shoe workers' meeting hall, the quotation from Dante's Inferno, "Abandon all hope ye who enter." This is not organized scabbing, it is?

One thing that ought to open the eyes of the shoe workers here, is the change of attitude shown by the bosses here since the union has been run in their interest. This is particularly shown by the action of the Hamilton & Brown firm last Labor Day. Stretched across the street from their wholesale house (the same street on which the unions formed in line for the parade) was a canvas banner bearing the inscription, "We are with you to-day." Why not? Had they not had the boycott lifted without giving any concessions? Have they not got Eaton pulling the wool over the eyes of the people, by putting a union stamp on their shoes, as a guarantee that fair wages have been paid to the workers, while, in the name of unionism, wages, in this factory, have been nearly cut in two. Don't call it organized scabbing?

Owing to the discontent prevailing here in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and owing to the fact that the rank and file are getting on to Collis Lovely (the general vice-president) whose power to flim-flam is on the wane, we were blessed with a visit by one, who to us, was a brand new fakir, a Mr. Sieverman of Rochester, N. Y. The object of this gentleman's visit was ostensibly to address the Trades and Labor Union mass meeting on Labor Day; but in reality to try to explain away some of the suspicion and distrust which is so prevalent here with regard to the conduct of the officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The fact that this union is nothing but a dues-gathering organization to give a few fakirs fat jobs and traveling expenses as well as big salaries, is taking strong hold of many shoe workers, and hundreds of that craft now see that it is fat jobs these loafers want, and that in order to get them, they care not if the shoe worker was reduced to the level of the Chinese. Hence Mr. Sieverman's visit to square himself and brother fakirs, for their jobs are in danger.

The speakers of the evening were Jos. Bradburn, who was photographed in my last letter, and (now get ready to laugh), Jos. Parker, the only and original remnant of Kentucky Populism. Poor Joe! After trying his luck for years in vain at the Democratic and Republican bargain counters, without getting a decent offer, he has now taken up the cause of the "fakirized union label," and swears by all the shades of departed populism that henceforth every corn stalk grown in the grand old commonwealth shall bear a "union label."

The Socialists Labor Party right here calls upon fakirs McGill and Peets to at once organize the farmers, even if they have to accept potatoes and cabbage in payment for dues, as we consider this more respectable than publishing so-called "labor" journals, for the purpose of sandbagging the breweries, banks, trust companies and other "labor" institutions for advertisements in a sheet that don't circulate at all, except by free distribution. Joe Parker has now announced that the Allied party (which is another name for Joe), has endorsed the nominations of the United Labor party, which is a wise move on Joe's part, as thereby nobody can count the votes he controls, and besides it gives Jim McGill a news item in his paper which he can print in big type to make his dupes believe he has made a wonderful accession to his new party. Fakir Cronk, in order to be in the swim, also published a Labor Day edition of his New Era (circulation same as McGill's), and on the front page had a large cartoon showing the "crowning act of our civilization," namely, Columbia placing a crown marked Labor Day on the head of a laborer. Now even every due dupe knows that a "club" would have been more appropriate, as well as more truthful; but they all look alike to Cronk, and the rank and file must be tickled occasionally.

The Socialist Labor Party continues its vigorous campaign, flaying the fakirs unmercifully. Our campaign committee has decided to issue a challenge to the United Labor party congressional nominee, Bradburn, to meet in public debate our nominee for the same office, Jas. Arnold, thereby making the fakirs either shun their weakness to the front to get a good lashing, or else make them ignore or refuse to debate, thereby proving to every honest man that they are cowards and plead guilty to our charges.

We hold meetings twice a week, one every Saturday night at the courthouse steps, and one every Wednesday night in various parts of the city. October 21 and 22 we will have our Irish comrade, Jas. Connolly, with us, and we will see to it that he gets a rousing reception.

**SOME OBSERVATIONS**

Of an Agitator—Berry on Degrading and Benumbing Capitalism.

That capitalists regard the working class as beasts of burden that are the especial property of the capitalist class, to be used for such purposes as the capitalist may direct—however degrading that purpose may be—has again and again been pointed out by the speakers and press of the Socialist Labor Party.

Some months ago The People published an article showing how in New York some "clever," "pushing," "industrious" capitalist used the stocking of a female wage slave, on which he advertised his wares, the above mentioned wage slave perambulating about town, holding her skirts sufficiently high that the "ad" might be read. Yesterday, the 15th inst., in Worcester, Mass., your scribe saw another evidence of the "cleverness," "industry" and "push" of the capitalist. This time it was a woman also. She was young and beautiful in form and feature, about twenty-five years of age. She was decked out in the garb of the Shaker, with loose blouse and flowing skirts, wearing Shaker headgear, all of which was of cardinal red silk. Over this savage costume she wore a cardinal red cape. The outfit was covered with small bells, or spangles, which made a noise similar to sleigh bells. On the back of the cape was embroidered in flashy letters of gold this "clever" capitalist "ad":

WILBUR'S GRAND LAND SALE.

This young woman was parading Main street at the time, the object of thousands of passers-by, who stared at her and made all sorts of comments about her queer garb.

As she passed me by, two members of her sex, without doubt members of the working class, consoled themselves with these "philosophical" remarks; said one to the other: "Isn't that horrid?" The other one remarked: "It is all right, she gets wages for that." All of which goes to show what the capitalist system is doing for the working class, even the "gentle" sex is not spared, but is used as a horse or an elephant on which is spread display "ads" for capitalist wares; and the members of that class are so debased by capitalist environment that the fact that the wearer of such "ads" gets wages makes such monstrous wrongs a thing to be sought for.

Capitalism not only degrades the workers, but it destroys their reasoning powers as well, as the following anecdote will show. The other day, while riding on a trolley car a traveling salesman who was seated beside me inquired, "What is your business?" I replied, "My business is the awakening of the working class to a consciousness of its mission, the overthrow of the capitalist system and the robber class which upholds it by organizing the wage workers in the shop and at the ballot box in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party." To this he replied, "You won't be out of a job this winter."

Then started a long conversation on the trusts. My fellow traveler hated them, he damned the trust uphill and down dale. The Beef Trust came in for the largest share of his wrath, which he belched forth like a human Mount Pelee. After his volcano had passed the acute stage, but while his crater was still hot, I said: "In what way would you advise the working class, which is the majority of the people of this country, to deal with the Beef Trust; in what way can the trust be beaten in your judgment?" He looked at me in a way which spoke plainly, "Are you a fool?" then he sagely remarked, "I would advise the people to eat pork, I do." I showed him that the same trusts that own the beef supply own the pork also, and that the only way to beat the trust, whether Beef Trust or Coal Trust or any other trust that may be mentioned is to change its ownership from private to collective ownership, which can only be done when the wage workers are united in their own class party of labor—the S. L. P. at the ballot box. He said, "That will take too long," and left me, still insisting that his "short cut" to Socialism, viz., of eating pork, was the only way to deal with this "octopus."

This man ought to be a member of the matriarchs. He is stuck on "short cuts," which he is evidently getting from the lack of capitalism, judging him by the worthlessness of his language. These are a few of the evidences of what capitalism is doing in the line of degrading our class, and thereby rendering it senseless.

But while this is true, this other is true also, the meetings this year held all over the State augur well for the success of the S. L. P. Everywhere I go the meetings are about twice the size of last year or the year before, and the attention with which the workers listen speaks well for our class. They are taking an interest such as was never taken by them before, and if we do our duty the early days of the twentieth century will witness the complete rout of the capitalist class. Then will come a day when the members of our class will no longer be used as walking billboards; when pork eating trust smashers can only be found, if at all, in the freak annex of the museum of antiquities, placed there that the workers may see to what extent the reasoning faculties of our class were numbed by the robber system of capitalism.

Michael T. Berry.  
Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 14.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.  
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP  
BREWS FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE WORLD.  
MOTTO: "For their Children Whiles Ter-  
rifying, with Perfect Success, It Soothes  
the Child, and Cures All Pains;  
Dissipates, and Relieves Colic, and is the best  
Remedy for Diarrhoea. Sold by Druggists in every part of  
the World. Be sure and ask for  
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.  
And take no other kind.  
Candy-like taste a syringe.

**POLICE BACK DOWN**

Washington Socialist Labor Party  
Must Fight Them to a Finish.

Special to The Daily People.

Fairhaven, Wash., Sept. 15.—On the 25th of last May, Comrade Chas. E. Regal and myself were arrested for "Speaking on Sunday night," so Captain Parberry said. For "blocking traffic," so City-Attorney White said. For "talking revolutionary Socialism," we said. The controversy that ensued proved that we were right.

Comrade Regal had a set-to with the whole City Hall gang, when he went to find out by what law or authority they made the arrests, they were not able to show him any. The police judge took the ground that Socialists should be suppressed on general principles. The chief of police said: "You fellows have a nice smooth way of talking to the workingmen and getting them dissatisfied. I will arrest you the first time you attempt to speak again." "Very well," said Regal, "we will not trouble you until we are ready to fight you to a finish. We mean, by a finish, when you are whipped."

Last Saturday night we were ready. We held our meeting at Dock and Holly streets, where we shall hold them every Saturday night in the future, when it is possible. There was no police interference, and the meeting was a full assurance of future success.

The Debs-Kangaroo breed of Socialists (?) had a special attraction here last night (Sunday, September 14) in the form of Rev. J. Stitt Wilson, "Founder of the Social Crusade."

The craven method of this outfit that claims to be a political organization known as the "Socialist party" is shown by the enclosed hand bill, which does not mention them in said hand bill. Mr. Wilson is an athletic collegian of very good address and oratorical power; a Methodist preacher who has read Tom Paine's "Age of Reason."

In line with the action of the freaks who suppressed the name of their political organization to fool people into coming to the hall, he took considerable time to prepare the audience with a prelude of the "So bossy" style for the grand announcement: "I am a Socialist;" la la Dave Hill's "I am a Democrat," after which he made it clear that he was acquainted with a great many well known economic facts along the range between the opulence of wealth and the degradation of poverty, in presenting which he worked the audience for both laughter and tears.

Then he summed the condition fairly well. Then he gave the cause which was plausible in its way. It was in effect that humanity is grabbing or gambling for the ownership of the resources of nature and the means of production, the result was that financial geniuses got the property while those who did not have financial genius got left. He dwelt long and wearily in trying to make this point clear and incidentally, or accidentally, mentioned the "classes."

By this time he made it very clear to S. L. P. militants that the "Social Crusade" was not the Class Struggle, which words he merely pronounced just before he closed. He would never have used them if it had not been for the S. L. P. buttons in the hall. We have proof of that in his egotism, which shows itself in the above hand bill and in his abundant use of the pronoun "I." Finally he got through with the "Cause" and gave us the "Remedy" which seemed long and difficult to him (those arm and hammer buttons again), but finally he got it out. It was that "Labor" would have to make the change at the ballot box, because there were not lawyers and doctors and professors, etc., etc., enough to do it. And somewhere along there he got in the words "Class Struggle," in which he instinctively knew there is no place for his style of propaganda.

In our opinion, the working class will do nothing for themselves as long as they depend on college graduates to vote on "The A. B. C. of Socialism" in exchange for a good living, instead of going at the grammar of it at once by becoming active members and supporters of the fighting, class-conscious S. L. P. as a matter of self-interest to themselves and their class. It is the business of the working class to say what form of government shall succeed the rule of the capitalist class. All other classes must come to them, the middle class has nothing that the working class needs.

Workingmen, you must carry on this fight without any assistance from any class except your own. Let whoever comes to you act with and for you without any question as to your right to dictate his political course. Only by that means will you be able to build up a movement that will finally establish your right as men on the earth. Such a movement is already established and well grounded in its work in the Fighting Socialist Labor Party, and the S. T. and L. A., its economic wing. Join them, protect them, fight for them, protect them from the intrusion of grafters and confusionists and keep them in the vanguard of the working class. March to self-emancipation from wage slavery!

W. McC.

(Enclosure.)  
GREAT ISSUES, BY A GREAT  
SPEAKER.

Rev. J. Stitt Wilson, Founder of the Social Crusade, at Lighthouse Hall Sunday evening, September 14. Mr. Wilson sees, in embryo, a new moral order in a Co-operative Republic out of the present social unrest and struggle of economic forces. His thought is Constructive, Inspiring and Emancipating. None should miss his eloquent and marvelous exposition of timely topics. Admission free.

The German steamship companies have formed a combine to maintain rates between the ports of Germany and the Argentine Republic. This is regarded as the prelude to another big international shipping trust. As such trusts are the preliminary steps to the Socialist Republic, we say, let the good work go on.

**The Monthly People**

Ten Cents a Year

**JUST THE THING**

The Party members of The Daily and Weekly People and sympathizers have taken hold of The Monthly People, at Ten Cents a Year, idea with enthusiastic determination.

"It is Just the Thing," is the comment of most in sending lists of subscriptions. And the subscriptions are coming in rapidly. It is the easiest thing in the world to get them. Just think of it, an S. L. P. paper for only Ten Cents a Year!

It is desirable that we start off with as big a subscription list as it is possible for our members and friends to gather. Send in the names now. It helps us at this end in getting up the mailing list. It will be a benefit to the readers also, to start them with the first number.

There are tremendous possibilities in The Monthly People at the low price of Ten Cents a Year. Remember it will be purely a propaganda organ. So much that is of interest to Party members must be given space in The Weekly People that the propaganda matter must be curtailed, but here is The Monthly People devoted solely to propaganda matter, and only Ten Cents a Year.

Get out among your friends and hustle for The Monthly People. No one will refuse you Ten Cents for the paper for a whole year.

Get bona fide subscribers. We don't want to get into complications with the postal authorities, so please see to it that the names you send in will stand the test of official investigation by the postal authorities. That is, the paper must have been ordered by the readers to whom it is sent.

The Debs-Kangaroo breed of Socialists (?) should prove a boon to the Party organizations. It should prove a boon to sympathizers. If you are a lone Socialist in some locality, start out and get readers for The Monthly People at Ten Cents a Year, and then watch it produce results.

Rush in the orders now, and keep them coming. Let us start The Monthly People off with the greatest boom ever given a new publication! Remember, the paper will be devoted solely to Socialist propaganda. It will be good now; it will be good next year.

The S. L. P. is dead, say its enemies, from the capitalist down to the barnacles who found the Party too much alive for them to make lodgement on it. The advent of The Monthly People will be the hardest blow the whole outfit has received in many a day.

Every real Socialist stands ready at all times to do his duty. While The Monthly People is already an assured success, let every comrade and sympathizer take up this present duty with a vim and make The Monthly People blow at capitalism all the harder.

Because of the low price of The Monthly People, we cannot open accounts with

## BERRY IN NORTH ADAMS

LOCAL PAPER GIVES FULL ACCOUNT OF MEETING.

A Good Sized Audience Hears S. L. P. Gubernatorial Candidate of Massachusetts—Great Interest Shown in What the Speaker Had to Say.

North Adams, Mass., Sept. 20.—The Herald of this city prints the following account of Berry's meeting held here Thursday night. The audience was a good one:

Michael T. Berry, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for governor of the State, and a well known shoe operative of Haverhill, delivered an excellent address on the beliefs of the party at the Columbia theatre last evening, and at its close answered a number of questions touching upon the tenets of the Socialist Labor organization. He is a good talker, rapid in delivery, and unusually well posted on matters pertaining to Socialism, and his hearers were greatly entertained, even though several in the audience might not have the same view in the matter.

The meeting was called to order by Lyman Brown, a well known local shoemaker, and in a few brief words he introduced Mr. Berry, stating who he was, and what his aspirations were.

Mr. Berry took the platform, and after stating that he was at the head of the ticket representing true Socialist Labor Party doctrines, he went further and informed the men present that he was not in any way attempting to beg their vote, or to flatter them into voting for him. His idea was to endeavor to instill into their minds ideas which would insure his securing their vote simply because he was the representative of the party, and for no other reason. Particularities had nothing to do with the vote which the Socialist Labor Party candidate secured, for such a feature had no place in their fight for the betterment of mankind as a whole.

The chief aim of the true Socialist is to educate the working men, that they will organize at the ballot box as they have in the shops to overthrow the present wage system, thus bringing to every worker that which he produces.

Mr. Berry talked at some length on the class struggle which is daily growing more bitter in this country, and this in face of the fact that the working people could take the reins of government in their own hands if they so desired, and could bring to themselves some of the comforts which they supply for the capitalist classes. The man who works gets in return as wages only a small proportion of that which he produces, while the moneyed classes get as profits the greater share. This is an unjust system, and Mr. Berry showed how it worked to every worker that which he produces.

The delegates of the different conventions were very enthusiastic and expressed loyal support to the N. E. C. and the Party's national officers, and will do their best to make a good showing at the polls this fall. The Section has made arrangements to raise some money to help remove the debt on The Daily People, so the Section will be heard from before 60 days, as there is about \$25, voluntarily subscribed, all ready with more to be heard from.

J. T.  
Syracuse, N. Y.

### THE WORK IN HOBOKEN.

Two successful S. L. P. meetings were held in Hoboken last week, one at Third and Washington streets, the other at 1st and Garden streets. A crowd of about 500 attended the meetings. Eighteen pamphlets were sold and literature distributed. Interruptions were quelled by the crowd and the showing up of foolish questions was applauded. The speakers were Jager, Culkin and Walsh, of New York, and Harry Oakes of Jersey City. The Kangaroo actor of Hudson county, Ananias Craft, interrupted one meeting but was quickly disposed of. His crooked political career and that of his party were clearly shown up. He challenged the S. L. P. men to a debate for the coming Friday, knowing full well that a debate will not be tolerated on the public thoroughfare. The challenge, however, will be taken up by Section Hoboken and the Kangaroo crowd will be made to toe the mark.

One way in which this tremendous power of the moneyed classes can be broken up and destroyed is through the Socialist Labor party, and Mr. Berry urged all for their own benefit to vote the ticket of the party, not for his own sake or to place him in office, but to bring about a change which would be beneficial to the great mass of people.

Mr. Berry went on to say that the paramount issues of the capitalists are used to decoy the working people to vote in their favor, in order that they may continue to rob them of even the little which they are getting at the present time. False and misleading statements, he said, are sent broadcast and copied by a press which is bound up to the money interests, and in this way the working people were kept ignorant of the true condition of affairs applying to their own state. The speaker paid considerable attention to labor leaders, including Gompers, Sargent, O'Connell, Duncan, Clark, Furuseth and Tobin, and claimed these men were playing into the hands of the capitalists through the trade union movement.

The Socialist party, which is a distinct organization, and has no connection with the Socialist Labor party, was severely criticized for the manner in which it became the tool of the money classes. The organization is set up by the capitalists as the party which is doing much for the working classes, when in truth, he said, it is no such a thing. The men of money understand that they can use the organization which will accept Democratic or Republican endorsements, when they know positively that they can not use the Socialist Labor Party in any way. They fear the latter, but not the former. Through the Socialist party they endeavor to run the revolutionary instincts of the workers into the ground, and the fact is becoming more apparent as time goes on. The Socialists approve of armory appropriations, which go solely to benefit the capitalist classes, pronounce the conduct of Gompers and Tobin as a noble waging of the class struggle generally, and are used to lead the working class to its undoing, while the true Socialist Labor man is ever ready to make any sacrifice, no matter how great, which will in any way advance the interests of the people of which he is a part. The difference between the two organizations is too apparent to need any further demonstration, said Mr. Berry, and in closing his address he advised the voters to consider the matter carefully from every standpoint, and then if they believed in the sincerity of the Socialist Labor Party to unite with it and cast their vote for the candidates chosen in convention.

About half an hour was spent in an

open discussion of matters pertaining to the workers in which Mr. Berry took an active part, answering many questions, and explaining matters which were not fully understood. He has made a special study of the question from all points of view.

During his stay here Mr. Berry was entertained by a number of Socialist Labor Party men. In talking over the situation last night Mr. Berry stated that he was well pleased with the outlook. He has twice before been a candidate of his party for the highest office in the gift of the people, and while he knows for a certainty that he can not be elected he is willing to give his services to promote the welfare of the people and the growth of the party. Last year his vote was larger than the year before, and this year the attendance at the meetings thus far held is unusually encouraging.

## ONONDAGO COUNTY

Socialists Meet and Make Nominations  
—To Aid Daily People.

Special to The Daily People.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Section Onondaga County held its Judicial, Congressional, Senatorial and Assembly District Conventions at the headquarters in the Myers Block last night. The ticket nominated was as follows:

Justice of the Supreme Court, 5th Judicial District—Jacob Mires, of Watertown, N. Y.

Congressman, Twenty-seventh Congressional District—James Trainor, Syracuse.

Senator, 36th Senatorial District—Archibald A. Grant.

County Treasurer—William T. McArde.

Superintendent of the Poor—James McAllister.

Town Commissioners—George W. Kleinhausen and John Kinney.

Assemblymen—First District, Irving Kenyon; Second District, Fred H. Joss; Third District, Ernest N. Montague; Fourth District, Walter Schweizer.

School Commissioners—John Major, Ambrose Schaefer, and Jeremiah Crowley.

The delegates of the different conventions were very enthusiastic and expressed loyal support to the N. E. C. and the Party's national officers, and will do their best to make a good showing at the polls this fall. The Section has made arrangements to raise some money to help remove the debt on The Daily People, so the Section will be heard from before 60 days, as there is about \$25, voluntarily subscribed, all ready with more to be heard from.

J. T.

Syracuse, N. Y.

### THE WORK IN HOBOKEN.

In mining is the statement of Mr. Thomas W. Gibson, director of mines in the Provincial Crown Lands Department of Ontario, in which it is reported that, in metallic output, there has been this year an increase of 191 per cent. over that of 1898. But in the matter of iron ore production in the province there has been an increase of 300 per cent. this year over last, which shows that this bountiful industry even has been swelled with government awards, which we find evidenced in the fact that, up to a certain amount, there is \$1 per ton bounty, but the business has been so prosperous and profitable that awards were scarcely considered, and as the amount given by the government was reduced pro rata, according to production, it only amounted to less than half the maximum bounty of \$1 per ton. Yet in this same report, what do we find on the side of the capitalist? That in the midst of all this capitalist prosperity, which actually finds it profitable to throw aside as worthless bounty to capitalists, 50 cents per ton, they can only afford to pay the workers less than \$1.58 per day. As a specimen of the brazen effrontery of Canadian capitalism, we take the privilege of quoting from the Canadian Manufacturer, a capitalist bi-monthly, which says, speaking of the iron and steel industry: "The rapid growth of this important staple industry, on which the manufacturing prosperity of the province is so largely dependent, is a cause for congratulation to all concerned in our industrial and commercial development." Evidently those who are most necessary to this prosperity—the wage slaves—have great cause for congratulation, and, doubtless, will pray for industrial and commercial development along the lines which award them \$1.58 per day, or less, for the privilege of sweating and toiling out their weary lives in the service of such benevolent masters.

Let us now turn our attention to the condition of governmental and labor affairs in this province of Ontario, in which all this prosperity is found, and as it is considered the most important of all the provinces in the Dominion, from an industrial standpoint, it will help to illustrate conditions of a like nature in other parts of this wide Confederation. Being the principal province, we find both the forces of capital and labor also exhibited in a clearer light and their schemes more readily understood than in the other provinces.

So, after enumerating all the beneficial acts put upon the "statute books," Smith urges his hearers as follows: "The workingmen should consider these things and not be forgetful of what has been done in their interest." Ye gods and proletarian wage slaves! What a change of heart from 1890, the "low confidence" is found, and now "the word and promises" of capitalistic governments are worthy of all acceptances. Let us mark well this conversion and see what its fruits will be during the coming congress of labor.

Now let us turn our attention for a short time to Smith's friend and fellow-worker in the good cause of labor, the Hon. G. W. Ross, leader of the reform government of Ontario. During this same campaign in May, in a report in the official mouthpiece of the government, "The Globe," Mr. Ross states as

## Canadian Capitalist Prosperity

BY D. ROSS, LONDON, ONTARIO.

[Note.—This is the second of a series of monthly articles on "Capitalism and Socialism in Canada," which Comrade Ross has undertaken to write for The Daily People and the Weekly People.—Editor Daily People and Weekly People.]

The outline given in our first article, showing the progress of capitalism in Canada, will be still fresh in the minds of readers of The People; but as capitalist progress and development are rapid in these days, it is necessary to recast or supplement our statements frequently, so as to be abreast of the times and understand the matters with which we are dealing. For instance, at our last writing, only showed an annual increase of 20 per cent in the annual output; but now comes the statement of Mr. James Ross, managing director of the Dominion Coal Company, that this year will exceed last by 100 per cent. Ross also, incidentally, mentions that, for the months of March, April, May and June alone, the company will net in cash an increased income of \$300,000.

This shows capitalist prosperity in glowing colors, and is rather consoling to the tolling valve slaves of Nova Scotia who were unsuccessful in their efforts to obtain even a little share of this prosperity. When we couple with this statement the further information tendered by Mr. Ross, of how the Dominion Iron and Steel Company have received from the Consolidated Gas Company of New York city an order for 25,000 tons of coke, it must be very encouraging to the striking miners of the United States. How significant in the face of facts like these are the words of the Socialist manifesto, "Workers of all countries, unite."

Just here it is pertinent to give a little information regarding the attitude of the miners in British Columbia toward the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which is to be held at Berlin, Ontario, commencing September 15. In consequence of their disgust at the crookedness of this body, and the conduct of its president, Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P. (whose name we shall give a short account of later), they purpose sending no representative to the congress, and as the said Ralph Smith would sustain thereby serious loss of prestige, both in British Columbia and at Ottawa, he has hastened to the land of the setting sun with much speed to wave his Caduceus over those recalcitrant friends, and hopes to be back with a satisfactory smile on his now perturbed visage and be ready for business by the 15th inst.

All this is of importance to the Socialist Labor Party, as it, in some measure, shows that its labors on the Pacific Coast have not been in vain, and from all indications the good work which is already showing such fruits is only just beginning to enter the field which it is bound to conquer.

Another matter of recent importance in mining is the statement of Mr. Thomas W. Gibson, director of mines in the Provincial Crown Lands Department of Ontario, in which it is reported that, in metallic output, there has been this year an increase of 191 per cent. over that of 1898. But in the matter of iron ore production in the province there has been an increase of 300 per cent. this year over last, which shows that this bountiful industry even has been swelled with government awards, which we find evidenced in the fact that, up to a certain amount, there is \$1 per ton bounty, but the business has been so prosperous and profitable that awards were scarcely considered, and as the amount given by the government was reduced pro rata, according to production, it only amounted to less than half the maximum bounty of \$1 per ton. Yet in this same report,

what do we find on the side of the capitalist?

But this is somewhat aside from the question. What most concerns us now is to get a correct view of this chief capitalist, Ralph Smith, and his associates and their connection with the political parties of the day. In proceeding along this line we find in confirmation of the lack of confidence in the legislature the following motions made at this same labor congress:

"Moved by Mr. Plett (vice president), seconded by Mr. Wilkes; Whereas, the various reports from the provinces, and from the general executive of this congress, are in effect to be, that so far as our efforts by petitions, and interviews with the legislatures of the provinces and with the federal Government of this country, that nothing has been accomplished by the above mentioned methods; resolved, that this congress recommends that the various central bodies of labor in Canada, take such steps to form themselves into political organizations on independent lines from the old capitalist political parties etc., and that hereafter members of labor organizations, formed on the platform, and advocating the interest of the old political parties, be regarded with suspicion, as decoys of the wage earners, and should be regarded as opponents of the advanced labor movement."

This motion, it is reported, was carried by a large majority after a very long and animated discussion. Now let us follow this matter end those concerned a little further and renew our friendly relations with Mr. Ralph Smith at Brockville, Ont., about May 3, 1902, where he is delivering an address to the labor unions upon the eve of the recent Ontario elections. To quote the report of his utterances on that occasion it is as follows: "He (Ralph Smith) made a very important statement concerning labor legislation, coming from the head of the old capitalist political parties etc., and that hereafter members of labor organizations, formed on the platform, and advocating the interest of the old political parties, be regarded with suspicion, as decoys of the wage earners, and should be regarded as opponents of the advanced labor movement."

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Now let us turn our attention for a short time to Smith's friend and fellow-worker in the good cause of labor, the Hon. G. W. Ross, leader of the reform government of Ontario. During this same campaign in May, in a report in the official mouthpiece of the government, "The Globe," Mr. Ross states as

follows: "Happily in Ontario we have been free from those severe contests between capital and labor which have characterized other countries." Here we must exercise all our Christian forbearance, or we might transgress the law regulating parliamentary language. What about the London street railway strike of 1898, when for weeks the city had been at the mercy of a mob of strike sympathizers, and the struggle was only terminated as all strikes which become so acute are terminated—under the overwhelming power of the military, the ever ready and always effectual bulk-work behind which capitalist shelters, and with whose support capitalist brutality and selfish greed flourish? And, further, the returns of this same election were scarcely published before a similar condition of affairs existed in his own city of Toronto, where the military were summoned in hot haste, to come from their annual drilling camp at Niagara, to teach the refractory striking wage-slaves on the Toronto street railway who was boss, and in short order the pure and simple union, non-political, fakirized toilers learned to their sorrow and defeat that capitalists "have the guns and have the men, and have the money, too," and in subdued reflectiveness are to-day pursuing their daily vocations, and wondering how those Socialist Labor Party fellows knew the end from the beginning, and stated so many things that have come to pass. Also they found out that the alien labor law is no protection to them to prevent Pinkerton detectives from Chicago or any other place, being employed on the Toronto Street Railway when the company needs them to hunt down "diggers" (plasterers or cash from boxes), or any other necessary service. But enough.

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	58,564
In 1900.....	34,191

Build to-day, then, strong and sure,  
With a firm and ample base;  
And ascending and secure  
Shall to-morrow find its place.

Thus alone can we attain  
To those turrets, where the eye  
Sees the world as one vast plain,  
And one boundless reach of sky.  
—Longfellow.

## THE "STRENUOUS LIFE" LEAPED FORTH.

The upper crust of Italian society in Rome has just suffered a great shock. It is thoroughly scandalized. Nothing less horrid has happened than the sight of one of its own choice limbs, the Princess di San Faustino, picked out and dragged before the courts by the plebeian hands of her serving maid upon a charge of "beating."

Whatever the vices of so-called aristocracy, vulgarity, such as is implied by a lady's indulgence in violence, is not among them. Much of the traits or accompaniments of so-called aristocracy, is the just aspiration of the Labor Movement in behalf of the Working Class. One of these desirable traits is self-restraint, that poise that comes from a life freed from the arduous animal struggle for existence. Civilization having reached the point that ample wealth is producible for all, the Labor Movement aims to raise the whole of humanity to that point now enjoyed by so-called aristocracy only, which consists in the "gentlemanly" or "lady-like" conduct, possible only upon a ground-work of easy circumstances. The "strenuous life" is hostile to such conduct. No wonder that a manifestation of "strenuous life" amid their midst has shocked Roman society. Is that society degenerating from its one admirable feature? No; therein lies the lesson and the humor of the occurrence.

The nursery tale tells of the cat that having been converted by a witch into a Princess, was dazzling with her charms the noble ladies and gentlemen among whom she appeared at a ball. Unexpectedly the spell was broken. A mouse happened to cross the floor. The cat instinct immediately asserted itself; the witch's spell was broken; the Princess, suddenly reconverted into a cat, sprang across the floor at the mouse. This is substantially what has happened in Rome.

"Princess di San Faustino" is but the witch's trappings with which an American female bourgeois, named Jane Campbell, was artificially transformed into a lady. The witch in this case is the capitalist system of production, which set in operation by her immediate ancestry, enabled her to purchase and deck herself with the external finery of "wife of the Prince Carle Bourbon del Monte Santa Maria di San Faustino," direct descendant of Henry IV. of France. The "strenuous life" of vulgar acquisitiveness practised upon the working class of America so as to enable Jane Campbell to become an heiress could not as a matter of course be wiped out by the mere title of "Princess di San Faustino"—no more than the hereditary cat-trait could be wiped out of the cat in the story by the external shows of human refinement. As in the instance of the cat in the story, true characteristics asserted themselves despite fillings. The cat-princess fell back into the true cat at the sight of a mouse; the bourgeois-princess relapsed into the vulgarity of her "strenuous life" extraction at sight of her maid—a representative of the class her breed had hunted.

CORRECT!

The popular superstition is that, where the suffrage is general, the government is inevitably public. The suffrage is considered the test of the ownership of government. Where only property can vote, none but the hunkies in head imagine that the government is a public affair; where, however, popular suffrage prevails, as it does here, then, none but the best guarded are blinded. The fact remains concealed that the employer rules his employees; the fact, according to that government remains private property is not so distinct. Off and on, unguarded moments the capitalist class allows the truth to leak out, and

thus to aid the Socialist in emphasizing the fact that, it matters not how the suffrage may be, where the land or the capital with which to work are private property, the government is likewise private property—the property of the class that holds the land and capital. One of these unguarded admissions is made by the New York Times in its issue of the 12th instant. It there says:

"Whether the Post-Office Department 'pays its way' or not—that is, whether or not the cost of carrying the mails is kept within the receipts from the sales of postage stamps—is, in itself, a matter of no great consequence, since the difference between profit and loss in the department is merely the difference between money in one pocket or another of the same owner."

There we have it. It is merely a difference between money in one pocket or another of the SAME OWNER, whether the Treasury of the United States, supposed to be the property of the whole people of the United States, keeps a certain amount of money, or whether that amount is dropped into the pockets of the railroad companies under the guise of exorbitant payment for their services to the Post Office Department. The owner is the same—the capitalist class.

CORRECT!

And cut this out and paste it in your hats.

## MORE LIVING COALS FROM THE FURNACE.

## TARIFF REFORM VS. TRUST DEVELOPMENT.

The yellow Journal announces that the sentiment in favor of tariff reform as a means of controlling the trusts is growing. And so too, may it be said, are the means which will render that sentiment of no avail. The trusts of this country are expanded beyond the confines of the tariff. They are creating international conditions which render impossible the competition which tariff reform expects to create.

These facts are made clear in the news concerning the formation of a world-wide rubber trust by that master of international trustification, J. Pierpont Morgan. Morgan, in order to save the large sums of money invested by the capitalist class, through his firm, in the American Rubber Trust, which was threatened with bankruptcy, determined upon securing control of the sources of crude rubber supply, and thus put that corporation on an unassailable and profitable basis. With the aid of domestic and foreign capitalist interests, Morgan has accomplished his object and now dominates the crude rubber supply of South Africa and South and Central America.

In doing as he did, Morgan pursued the policy that is continually being pursued by the Standard Oil monopoly and the Steel Trust; and that is being adopted by the foremost capitalists of the world, and, as a result, is likely to become a marked feature of trust development. With such a policy in general use, the chances of tariff reform controlling the trusts are slim indeed; for, if tariff reform means anything, it means competition; but how is competition possible when competitors cannot get the raw material with which to compete?

Tariff reform will not control the trusts, nor will it solve the trust problem. There is only one way that trusts can be controlled and that the trust problem can be solved: Society must own the trusts, according to the principles of International Socialism! Any other way is a delusion and a dream!

## SOMEBODY GOT "LEFT"—HOW MUCH?

The long-drawn whine emitted by the Central Labor Federation last Sunday, anent the happenings at the recent so-called State Federation of Labor, tells quite clearly the tale that somebody "got left."

Everybody knows what the "State Federation of Labor" is, those who go there as well as those who don't. It is a gathering of labor crooks, who set themselves up at auction. They make money "a-gwine and a-comin'." They get passes, and charge railroad fare; they get free board and charge lodgings; on top of that they "turn an honest penny" by selling resolutions of endorsement, or of condemnation, as the case may be, of politicians, and taking the tip from the publishers of "Directories of the Elite," they charge so much "per" for every name they place on their "400" list, and punish by placing on the opposite list the names of those who did not care to pay for the distinction of an "honorable mention" by that gentry. It goes without saying that the State Federation is a kennel with more dogs in than bones to go around. As a result, and one that hardly needs mentioning, there never is a State Federation meeting but a goodly minority gets home snarling and whining—"left out in the cold, left without a bone." Who was left can always be told with unerring accuracy. Just wait for the whine, it is bound to come, and to come from the quarter of those who were left. And so it is this.

[2d. This is the same Gompers who, in 1892, endorsed over his signature the Democrat Jacob Cantor, who had abandoned the Democrat Gov. Flower for sending the militia of the State to Buffalo to help the railroad magnates break the 10-hour law.]

[3d. This is the same Gompers who, in 1894, ran on the Populist and the Re-publican tickets simultaneously in this city, and then dodged, as he now does, saying that when he heard of his nomination, it was too late to get his name off the ballot, notwithstanding there was a whole week in which to do so.]

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It must be granted that the present snarl of the dogs that were left without bones in the kennel is more vicious than any other and previous snarl. Anyone with an ear for music can distinctly hear the pedal vibrations this time. Something unusually cruel must have been done to the whiners.

But why must these gentlemen always proceed upon the theory that the public is more keen-witted than it really is? Why do they leave it to the public to gauge the depth of their sorrow; in other words, to measure the size of the bones that they did not get, instead of stating it? If they did we feel sure that in this broad land none could be found so cruel not to sympathize with them.

## THE CHIMERA.

There is an expression, frequently found on the lips of men who claim to be Socialists, but are opposed to the Socialist Labor Party, that, closely looked into is a boomerang which reacts upon and cracks their heads. The expression is "chimera," as applied to the Socialist Labor Party.

The term "chimera," hurled at the S. L. P. from these sources, admits by implication three things.

First it admits that the principle pursued, and dubbed "chimera," is good and desirable, but unattainable;

Secondly, it admits that the organization which pursues the alleged "chimera" is straight-forward;

Thirdly, it admits, as a consequence of the above, that those who pursue Socialism, and not a chimera, are simply sailing under the false colors of Socialism.

Let those who, at first blush, consider such reasoning too stratified, place under the microscope any of the elements that pronounce the Socialist Labor Party chimera. And what will be found?

It will be found that these elements declare the Democratic and Republican parties hostile to the working class and yet log-roll with these parties, allowing their candidates to run on the tickets of any and sometimes of both the parties of capital.

It will be found that these elements, while talking "class struggle," cater to the middle class.

It will be found that these elements, while talking "wage slavery," advocate methods and ideas that would affect the system of wage-slavery no more than a mustard plaster could raise a blister on a wooden leg.

It will be found that these elements, while charging corruption to the capitalist government, themselves have governments weakening in corruption.

It will be found that these elements, while imputing to the capitalist politicians empty rhetoric to cheat the workingman voters with, themselves deal in nothing but fly-paper to catch the labor vote.

It will be found that these elements, while claiming to aim at the emancipation of the working class, have for the workingman no other use than as voting cattle, and consider it unfit.

In short it will be found that these elements fly in the face of every principle and tenet of Socialism. Accordingly, it will be found that these elements hold substantially with the capitalist class, which declares Socialism a chimera, and that these elements differ from the capitalist politician only in this, that the capitalist politician is honest in that he repudiates Socialism, while they are, dishonest scoundrels who panhandle under the guise of seeking the Socialist Republic.

This should be sufficient of a side light into the camp of the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class. But the fates are evidently in a mood favorable to the Socialist Labor Party policy of exposing the treason of that gentry to the working class, and in a mood to photograph the dogs in the kennel relations that exist among these traitors in their scramble for the opportunity to do the employers' dirty work—and earn his reward.

Before us is another copy of the same Brockton Times. It is a later copy, four days later. It is dated the 15th. This trip, almost the whole of a page, the 8th, is taken up with Lovering. Again facsimile letters are reproduced, one from Geo. E. McNeill to Gompers, and one from Gompers in answer to McNeill. McNeill berates Lovering's Labor record in Congress and booms against him seven other capitalist politicians, Gov. Thomas Talbot among them. Gompers claws. The same man, who in a postscript stated, "The facts to which Mr. Tracy certifies I fully certify," now dodges and seems to throw blame on Tracy.

What does all this music mean? Why this anxiety to boom Lovering on the part of some, and to unboom him on the part of others, who are seeking to boom some other capitalist? Need the question be answered? The two sets of letters are two living coals thrown up from the seething furnace of the Labor Fakir world, where each has his particular capitalist colonel, and is seeking to earn his wages as that colonel's lieutenant in the camp of Labor.

[N. B.—1st. The documents from which the above facts are taken are not forgeries; they are for inspection in this office.]

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tored workingman is certainly taken in by them. Expose them.

By the way, speaking of little children, this reminds us that when President Roosevelt complimented the Southerners upon the evidences of industrial growth which he saw in the South, he said nothing of the inhuman child labor upon which it is built. But as that would expose the ghastly foundation upon which the prosperity edifice is erected, what can you expect?

In these days of strenuous activity in the interest of the capitalist, human life has no rights that speed is bound to respect. Trolley collisions, like that in which a girl was killed and scores hurt, in Jersey City, will, for this reason, continue unabated.

The American Consolidated Paper Company is the latest combine of big proportions. It is capitalized at \$30,000,000, and consists of the outright purchase of every paper making plant in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, Forty mills and 5000 employees are affected.

St. Louis is actively engaged in trying to upset the bumble franchises. Now, if St. Louis would only engage in the active legal upsetting of capitalism, which breeds bumble franchises, she would do something of lasting importance.

Young Roosevelt has come out of the West, and his coming has made as much noise as his father's going to the South. Now it will be in order to tell of what benefit either is to the working class, which takes so much interest in both?

A writer, in the Evening Post, commenting on the railway casualties in the United States makes a comparison between the number of passengers killed in this country and the United Kingdom. The results are a bloody indictment of the inefficient and brutal management of American railroads. Here are the figures, which, the writer states, are "as uncompromising and fatal in their significance as a death warrant":

	United Kingdom.	United States.
Passengers killed.....	None	158
Passengers injured.....	476	2436
Number of train miles (millions) .....	220	370
Number of miles of tracks .....	22,000	208,000
Comparative density of traffic .....	7	1

"In other words," to quote the writer again, "the train-movement in the United Kingdom is seven times more frequent than in the United States, and yet there was no single passenger killed in a train-wreck on the railways of those islands during the year 1901, and we killed 158 in that manner; the tale of the injured, too, is quite as discreditable to us."

The writer placed the blame for these accidents on the fact that railroads are operated contrary to methods which experience has demonstrated to be safe and reliable. But he does not give any clue to the reason for the use of such methods; he only contents himself with demanding legal control. Another writer, in the American Journal of Sociology, in a consideration of accidents on American railroads, attributes them to the overworking of employees, which he claims is directly traceable to the policy of general managers to reduce operating expenses by increasing labor while keeping wages nominally stationary. This writer shows that, under this policy, the labor of employees in the freight service has been increased one-fifth in seven years. Here, then, we have a reason for the use of bad operating methods and the comparatively greater number of casualties on American railroads.

The report of the Commissioners of Prisons shows an increase of crime in the United Kingdom during 1901 and the present time. With capitalist war of conquest on, that sapped the moral strength of the nation, intensified the evils of militarism, and increased the number of unemployed rendered idle by the American invasion, the cause of the increase of crime is not far to seek. Under such circumstances, when morality is lax and want and hunger are clamoring for gratification, imprisonments are bound to grow. Nor will they decrease until the cause—capitalism—has regained its "normal" condition in the United Kingdom.

Gompers told the Madison Square meeting Saturday night that the miners' strike is the workingman's strike. Judging from the practical results of the teachings of pure and simpledom, of which Gompers is the leading exponent, the miners' strike is a fakirs' and capitalists' strike, for no one but they will be benefited by it when ended, and no one but they has been benefited from it up to date. The idea that the miners or the working class will benefit, and have been benefited, by the strike, is not in accord with prospects or facts. The miners have lost; and to hide that fact from them is simply to profit from their plight and misfortune.

Fifteen miners met death in a powder and gas explosion in the Big Four mine at North Fork, W. Va. An explosion occurred in the same mine last Saturday. The superintendent claims that the men rushed into work, though cautioned to wait until the air had been tested by a safety lamp. How plausible! As though the slaves of the mine would dare disobey orders and go to work regardless of them!

The explosion of the mogul engine in the freight yards at West Hoboken, killing the engineer and wounding the man and conductor, is the latest of the growing list of accidents which is increasing the awful death rate among railroad employees. It is also the latest demonstration of the reckless waste of working-class life that is the necessary accompaniment of the capitalist prosperity of Old Adam that they conjure up.

It is to be regretted that the Riot Committee did not report upon this point, and

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

New Haven Joins Daily People Auxiliary—Resolution Endorsed by N. E. C.

To The Daily and Weekly People—Section New Haven, S. L. P. at its meeting this evening unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That Section New Haven in regular meeting assembled do hereby reaffirm its allegiance to the principles of the Socialist Labor Party as laid down by its constitution and upheld by its National Officers; and, be it further,

Resolved, That the members of Section New Haven are in full sympathy and accord with and have full confidence in the integrity and honesty of purpose in our N. E. C. in their official actions, as far as the best interests of the Party; also, be it

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the managing and editorial departments of The Daily and Weekly People, and do hereby pledge ourselves to do all in our power to aid them in the work of disseminating the truths of Socialism among our class—the wage-working class—by continually endeavoring to increase the circulation of The Daily and Weekly People.

Section New Haven voted to enroll themselves in the Auxiliary League, and appointed Comrade Meyer Stodel, 711 State street as collector.

The vote on the calling of a special convention was as follows:

In favor of convention..... 4

Against..... 17

Total vote..... 21

An explanation as to the resolutions being carried unanimously, while a number voted in favor of a convention let me say that our vote was taken at two meetings, and if those who voted for a convention at our previous meeting were present this evening the vote of some of them may have changed.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 13th.

Fraternally yours,

Ernest T. Outley, Organizer.

Agitation in Salem.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Malem, Mass., Section of the Socialist Labor Party opened the campaign for 1902 with a very successful open air meeting, held at the Father Matthew Monument on Central street, on Saturday evening, September 13. The organizer of the Section called the meeting to order, and outlined the principles of the Party, and announced the speaker of the evening, John H. Eastgate, of Peabody, who delivered a very able address; showed to the workingmen present how the two old parties had been bungling them for years on the issues of free trade and tariff, and he showed them these questions had nothing to do with the conditions of the workingmen. He dwelt on the coal strike for some length, and showed where the labor fakirs had been bleeding the miners for years into paying dust, and went through the country telling the different reporters of the capitalist news papers that the miners would win the strike if they would stick out a few weeks longer. He showed that labor as organized to-day was controlled by nothing but scabs who were an organized scaberry. He cited the Civic Federation, headed by Marie Hanna and the Gompers, and what it was formed for. The working people, he said, had a ballot and on election day would go to the polls and vote for existing conditions, and when the Socialist speakers would tell them to join the Party of their class, they would say they were scabs, or some other such name. The audience numbered nearly 200, and they were very much interested. A large number of leaflets was distributed, and five copies of Socialist books were disposed of, and one yearly subscriber for The Weekly People was secured. The Section intends to hold a meeting every week from now until the election.

P. H. Grady,  
Organizer, Section Salem.

A Card From James Connally.

To the Comrades of the Socialist Labor Party, Comrades—The campaign upon which I have entered in the United States now being fairly underway, and as the work entailed upon me will be of a very arduous nature indeed, I have been advised to appeal to the various sections under whose auspices I will speak, to make every arrangement to render the task as easy to me as possible. To this end I would request all sections to arrange for indoor meetings. Indoor speaking is, of course, much easier to the speaker than outdoor, and in addition an indoor meeting is not subject to all the chances of bad weather, brass bands, dog fights and other such circumstances against which Democracy himself would contend in vain.

I would also be obliged if local comrades would make an effort to secure subscriptions for the Workers' Republic, the official organ of our party in Ireland. The yearly subscription is 50 cents, and to each meeting I will bring casts, the purchase of which will entitle the purchaser to one yearly subscription. As this is the only pecuniary benefit the Irish comrades can reap from this trip, it is to be hoped every comrade in America will help in putting our Irish paper on a satisfactory foundation, and at the same time getting knowledge of the Irish movement in this manner. James Connally.

New York, September 18.

Campbell in Brooklyn—Address Mergenthaler Employees.

To The Daily People—As per instruction by the Brooklyn Agitation Committee of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., I had a meeting at the Mergenthaler Mfg. Company's works, at the corner of Myrtle and Flushing avenue, and it was a success.

The slaves in that bastille have only half an hour for dinner—"for dinner" save the work, for soup is more like it. I held the boys down to the S. T. & L. A. for twenty minutes, and groaned for twenty-

five years the trades unions of America had been looking for a town on the map of the labor question that never was on the map of labor.

Then I brought to their notice that the S. T. & L. A. based on the collective ownership of the machinery of production had the town on the map—and that was the Socialist Republic through political action of the Socialist Labor Party.

Pay day for these slaves is on Wednesday, and for me to sell many books and papers was an economic joke, as the average workman has no money two days before pay day.

One youth asked me how much I got for my speeches. He was told it he could not live with his mother he could not work for three dollars a week. This shot went well with the crowd.

Sold eight books and fifteen papers.

Sept. 15, 1902.

Frank Campbell.

An Upper Cut For The Daily People Killers.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—At the last meeting of Branch 2 Scandinavian Section, Gr. N. Y., held Sunday, Sept. 7, last, it was voted that if Branch 1 would shoulder one-half of the enrollment fee in the Daily People Auxiliary, Branch 2 would be willing to pay the other half.

Sunday, September 14, a regular meeting of Branch 1 was held in New York, and it was then when the question came before the body, unanimously decided, to join Branch 2 in assisting the party to free its daily organ from debt.

The Scandinavian Section has hereby dealt its first "upper cut" blow at the ugly face of the Daily People killer crew, hoping to in the future, if necessary, be in position to deliver some more, and also hoping that from many other quarters similar exercise will be heard of.

New York, Sept. 15, 1902.

Ariad Olson, Organizer.

THE MODERN LAFAYETTE

Dedicated to James Connally.

[Written for The Daily People and The Weekly People by A Wage Slave]

Here's a hundred thousand welcomes

To you, Comrade Connally;

You have crossed the broad Atlantic

To the land that once was free;

And you bring to us a message;

May the working class heed;

May they understand you, "Spalpin."

While you're sowing Wisdom's seed.

Ah! we realize the importance

Of your mission to the world,

And may Labor soon awaken,

"Freedom's banner unfurled."

May the toilers of all nations

Be united and be free;

We must end the barb'rous struggle—

We're the Fighting S. L. P.

We are in the field for conquest,

And we never will retreat;

Though we go down in defeat.

There is no truce—"No Compromise!"

'Gainst the robber class we stand,

And to help us in our battle

You have come from Ireland.

In the old time Revolution,

There appeared bold Lafayette!

And you're coming to us, "Spalpin."

While with danger we're best,

But we'll turn the tide of battle,

Reinforcements will appear,

When the message has been given

"Twill be headed, never fear!

May your mission be successful

To convince the working class

That the present—the wage system—

Must soon into history pass.

May our flag, with Arm and Hammer,

Proudly float upon the breeze,

With your message to the wage slave;

"Let us rise up from our knees!"

Greeting and fraternal welcome;

We are proud to take your hand;

"Hear the long-suspending Thunder!"

'Tis our class must rule the land.

We will strike against oppression

At the ballot box units;

We'd establish Socialism,

For we see the dawning light.

—Jeremiah Devine.

North Abington, Mass.

GIRLS DISPLACE MEN.

Reading, Pa. Fast Becoming a Female

Labor Centre.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 20.—In recent years more employment is offered to female labor in Reading than to that of the opposite sex. Large hardware manufacturers and other industries are hiring girls.

Several hundred girls are employed at the plants of the Reading Hardware and Penn Hardware Companies here. Both industries manufacture their own packing boxes, and this gives employment to quite a large number of girls.

Upward of 150 girls are employed at the Penn Hardware Works. A large number work in the lacquer room and buffing department. Their work is to put the first polish on the hardware. Many find employment in the knob room, and fasten the metallic sockets to the knobs.

A foreman of one of the large manufacturing plants in Reading, Pa., employing female labor stated to a reporter the following:

"Since we employ girls we are more than satisfied with the result. They work steadily all the year round, and work much faster than men. They are more attentive and are more dexterous than men in packing goods. Once in a while they make a reasonable request to get off several days to help mother clean the house, and the request is always cheerfully granted. They excel in every branch of work at which they are engaged."

The boys of poor parentage, like little Lucy Redd, of 168 Mulberry street, who, in the innocence of their childish nature, steal to satisfy hunger, should be severely punished. It is presumptuous on their part to thus give the lie to the president, who is touring the country preaching prosperity. It must be true.

The slaves in that bastille have only half an hour for dinner—"for dinner" save the work, for soup is more like it. I held the boys down to the S. T. & L. A. for twenty minutes, and groaned for twenty-

**LETTER-BOX**

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

A. S. L., MAPLE CREEK, CANADA.—Quote the passage that contains the terms you allege. We know of none.

N. B., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—You are right when you say: "A man, owing to imperfect information, may want to suspend The Daily People, without being dishonest."

You are also right when you say: "The term 'Daily People Killer' is used as a term of opprobrium."

You are not right, however, when you conclude that the application of 'Daily People Killers' to your Curran is, therefore, unjust. There is a link missing in reasoning. Say that the original belief was that figures in The Daily People were to be trusted, when after their subsequent conduct, after the report was published, that honesty directed them in carrying on an unhand campaign of slander against the manager by setting afoul of the reporter? False facts in the central items of the "People-Slide" loan were omitted, and the \$25 salary of the Editor was being saved? etc., etc., etc. The dishonesty of this, their later acts proves that they deserve the name 'Daily People Killers' with all the opprobrium implied.

B. T. C., FITCHBURG, MASS.—Why man, the present troubles are nothing to the trouble the S. L. P. will have to go through. Just wait until the Daily People has 100,000 readers, mind you, until the Party has 100,000 HEADERS, not VOTERS—the capitalists can always control the vote; it is their hired men who do the electing. And will send to the S. L. P.—But Headers, that's a horse of a different color. One hundred thousand readers of the Daily People will mean that the end of capitalist misrule is at hand, votes or no votes—they look out for trouble. Not by ones and twos, as at present, but by whole squads and twos, as the capitalist powers collect and let loose. Finding they could not smash the Party, they "secede," and say nothing about their debt.

F. J. T., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—It is no one motive that animated the now defunct State Committee of Pennsylvania, that was located in Pittsburg. In trying to smash the Party they were trying, among other things, a new style of paying debts. They owe over \$300 to the Party; if they could smash the Party, they might keep the money.

J. T., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The only reason we can think of why they wanted to be so convenient away from New York is that they did not want their delegates to become acquainted with their supporters in this city. It would have promptly given away the snap. Whatever illusions distance could create would vanish by personal contact.

W. S. C., LONDON, CANADA.—Communicate directly with H. H. S.

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F. J. T., PROVIDENCE,

**OFFICIAL**

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—  
Henry Eberle, Secretary, 2-6 New Roads  
street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA  
—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne  
street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—  
2-6 New Roads street. (The Party's liter-  
ary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party  
announcements can go in that are not in  
this office by Tuesday, 12 p. m.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE  
COMMITTEE.**

Regular meeting held on Friday, Sep-  
tember 19, at 2-6 New Roads street.  
John J. Kinneally in the chair. Absent  
and excused, J. Hammer. R. Katz  
elected Recording Secretary pro tem.  
The financial report for the week ending  
September 13, showed receipts \$39; ex-  
penditures \$74.35. The Labor News  
Company submitted cash report for the  
month of August, showing receipts in  
the amount of \$1,052.34; expenditures,  
\$886.45.

The general vote on the question:  
"Shall the Party hold a special National  
Convention?" was canvassed with the  
following result: There were cast in favor  
of holding such convention 502 votes;  
against, 1,052 votes. A majority of  
votes having been cast against the propo-  
sition submitted, the same was de-  
clared lost. A full tabulation of the  
vote was published in the Party  
press.

A letter was received from an alleged  
S. E. C. of Pennsylvania, signed "Wm.  
J. Eberle, Secretary," wherein the N. E.  
C. is informed that all connection (al-  
ready severed by this N. E. C. at its  
meeting of September 13) are severed  
once more, by an alleged vote of 188 to  
22. There were also received minutes  
of the County Committee of Section Al-  
legheny County, containing evidence  
that the said Section aided and abetted  
the treasonable action of the former S.  
E. C. of Pennsylvania, including an  
endorsement of the action of the officers  
of that committee in sending one Frank  
Jordan on his infamous mission to Cleve-  
land and Indianapolis. In view of all  
this, it was resolved that Section Al-  
legheny County be expelled from the So-  
cialist Labor Party, its charter revoked  
and the secretary instructed to com-  
municate with the loyal comrades in  
Allegheny County for the purpose of re-  
organization.

The organizer of Section Allegheny  
County transmitted a report of the vote  
cast on the convention proposition, show-  
ing 98 votes in favor of same and 3  
against. Still another report was trans-  
mitted by Wm. J. Eberle containing the  
vote of Branch East Pittsburg, with 1  
vote in favor and 4 against, while a  
third one was transmitted by the secre-  
tary of the 6th Ward Branch of Alle-  
gheny City, showing no votes in favor  
and 7 against, the latter accompanied  
with the remark that "on motion it was  
resolved to transmit the report to na-  
tional headquarters direct, because the  
6th Ward Branch has no faith in either  
the State or county organization." In  
view of the expulsion of Section Alle-  
gheny County for its treasonable at-  
titude maintained while this vote was  
being taken, it was resolved not to en-  
body the report in the Party's tabulated  
vote. Section Houndsdale, Pa., sent letter  
stating that they will support the Pitts-  
burgh committee until the N. E. C. pro-  
duces "evidence worthy of their expul-  
sion." Secretary had replied that all  
the evidence in the case had been pro-  
duced by the Pittsburgh committee itself.  
Answer endorsed.

Section Chicago asked for semi-annual  
report. Secretary reported that report  
had been ready for quite some time, but  
that several attempts to get the auditing  
committee together had failed, the ma-  
jority of the said committee being en-  
gaged in other Party work at the time  
appointed; also that another date, Sat-  
urday, September 20, had been set.

Section New York reported expulsions  
as follows: W. S. Dalton, for seeking to  
injure the Party by instituting a law  
suit against it for and for ignoring sum-  
mons of Grievance Committee. Ephraim  
Harris, for complicity in issuing the  
Pierce lampoon and for ignoring sum-  
mons of Grievance Committee. John  
Keay, for treacherous conduct toward  
the Party by using his influence to in-  
duce members to turn against it and by  
inducing a prospective member not to  
join the S. L. P. also for ignoring sum-  
mons of Grievance Committee. Frank  
MacDonald, for slander and for com-  
plicity in the strike.

Section St. Louis, Mo., recommended  
that the pamphlet "What Means This  
Strike?" be printed in the German lan-  
guage. Referred to Labor News Co. Ohio  
State Committee reported that they find it difficult to pledge the amount  
proposed by Washington State Execu-  
tive Committee.

Section Santa Clara County, Cal., re-  
quested that James Connolly be asked  
to speak at San Jose. A letter from  
Mrs. Montana, contained the informa-  
tion that it was probable that a fake  
labor party, formed by a set of labor  
taskies for the purpose of selling out to  
the Democrats, would adopt the name  
Socialist Labor Party. The attention of  
the Editor of The People is to be called  
to this matter.

Several letters were received from  
loyal members of the Party in Alle-  
gheny County, Pa., reporting the situa-  
tion there and the chances of reorganiza-  
tion, also promising more extensive re-  
ports as to the doings of the treason-  
able clique that has for some time been  
trying to disrupt the Socialist move-  
ment in that State.

Section Lowell, Mass., reported election  
of officers.

Rudolph Katz, Rec. Sec'y, pro tem.

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

Meeting of Massachusetts State Execu-  
tive Committee held at 1165 Tremont street,

Boston, Mass.; W. H. Young in the chair.

Roll call showed seven present; Fuglestad  
and Fitzgerald absent.

Minutes of previous regular meeting ap-  
proved.

Communications from Lynn on election  
of Frank Kuhn to S. E. C. The above-

named comrades being present with creden-  
tials, the same were accepted and the com-  
munications read. From Organizer Hanley,  
District 19, S. E. C. also one from  
Somerville, requesting the S. E. C. to in-  
struct the secretary to communicate with

authorities at Marlboro and Somerville, and  
request permission to hold outdoor meet-  
ings in those cities. Action: Compiled with  
from Somerville, Worcester, Lowell,  
Lawrence, Lynn, Everett, Malden, Woburn,  
on election of officers, delegates to con-  
vention, semi-annual financial reports, and  
nomination for financial secretary of S. E.  
C. etc. From Lowell, \$2.30 on auxiliary  
stamps; Everett, censuring the S. E. C. for  
ignoring the S. T. & L. A. in the leaflet en-  
titled "Strike Lessons"; Washington S. E.  
C. on propositions for paying off debt on  
Party press. Action: Proposition endorsed.  
A committee of two elected, consisting of  
Comrades Stevens and Quarantino, to con-  
fer with the Scandinavian Socialist Club,  
with a view to holding a fair for purpose  
of raising necessary funds, and the secre-  
tary also instructed to communicate with  
sections and request them to elect com-  
mittee to solicit pledges of \$1.00 each from  
comrades, the same to be paid in by Decem-  
ber 1.

On motion, secretary was instructed to  
send out to sections S. T. & L. A. resolutions  
and amendments to constitution for refer-  
endum. On motion, secretary was in-  
structed to send out campaign subscription  
lists, make arrangements for securing an-  
other speaker to tour the State, and make  
preparations for a State campaign docu-  
ment.

Bills for leaflets from Labor News Com-  
pany, \$12.50; ordered paid: one for Sur-  
ridge, to Haverhill, \$2.00; to John A.  
Henley, \$2.00, balance due on trip to Prov-  
idence per order of State convention; and  
supplies, regarding secretary, \$4.70; or-  
dered paid.

It was moved and carried that the S. E.  
C. meet every Sunday until after elections.

Edwin S. Mayo, Rec. Sec'y.

**DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY  
LEAGUE.**

Regular meeting of the League was  
held on Tuesday, September 16, at 2-6  
New Roads street with F. D. Lyon in  
the chair. First order of business, cor-  
respondence. A number of letters were  
on hand from Party sections, reporting  
that action had been taken in the matter of  
the League and that they would  
enroll. Among these were thirteen de-  
finite enrolments, accompanied with the  
first payment. These new enrolments  
were: Leon Lacoste, New Orleans, La.;  
J. W. New York City; J. Holler, New  
York City; H. Blyn, New York City;  
The Langner family, New Milford, Conn.;  
Peter Friesema, Jr., Detroit, Mich.;  
35th A. D., New York; Section St. Louis,  
Mo.; Section Essex County, N. J.; Section  
New York, Scandinavian; Section  
New Britain, Conn.; Section New Haven,  
Conn.; Section Lynn, Mass.

The receipts of the League since the  
last meeting were:

Section Lynn, Mass.	\$ 2.00
Section St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
Section Essex County, N. J.	7.00
Section New Haven, Conn.	1.00
Section New Britain, Conn.	2.00
Section N. Y., Scandinavian	1.00
"Stamford," Conn.	4.00
30th A. D., N. Y.	2.00
35th A. D., N. Y.	7.00
Leon Lacoste, New Orleans, La.	1.00
Peter Friesema, Jr., Detroit, Mich.	50.00
"Langner family," Milford, Conn.	50.00
Geo. Anderson, Los Angeles, Cal.	5.00
E. W. Carpenter, San Francisco, Cal.	4.00
Hugo Schmitz, San Francisco, Cal.	4.00
J. H. Berg, San Francisco, Cal.	4.00
S. H. Morrison, San Francisco, Cal.	4.00
M. Geppert, San Francisco, Cal.	4.00
De Lee Devane, Troy, N. Y.	4.00
Herm. Schoeps, Union Hill, N. J.	2.00
H. M. Mahland, N. Y. City.	5.00
Chas. Vonderlind, N. Y. City.	5.00
J. W. N. Y. City.	10.00
Julius Samuels, N. Y. City.	5.00
Herm. Mitzelberg, N. Y. City.	4.00
H. O. Lüderer, N. Y. City.	1.00
John Holler, N. Y. City.	5.00
J. M. Haworth, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
F. D. Lyon, N. Y. City.	2.00
H. Blyn, N. Y. City.	1.00
Aug. Gillhaus, N. Y. City.	8.00
George Abelson, N. Y. City.	1.00
Total.	\$ 207.00
Previously acknowledged.	\$1240.75

Grand total. .... \$1447.75

The next meeting of the League will  
be held on Tuesday, September 30, at  
2-6 New Roads street.

August Gillhaus, Rec. Sec'y.

**BERRY'S ITINERARY.**

The following is a partial itinerary for  
Michael T. Berry in Massachusetts. Or-  
ganizers will take notice and arrange and  
thoroughly advertise these meetings:

Chiopee, September 27.

Worcester, September 28.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE  
SALE.

The sale of the three pictures of Marx,  
Bellamy and Bebel, which the Wis-  
consin State Committee will hold for the  
purpose of aiding in securing funds with  
which to carry on agitation, will take

place on Saturday evening, September  
27, at Kaiser's Hall, 208 Fourth street.

This will be upon the occasion of the

last series of three German meetings

that Section Milwaukee has arranged in  
the hall mentioned. The State commit-  
tee is in urgent need of funds to carry on

the agitation in the State, and the  
comrades are therefore urged to push the  
sale of the tickets as much as possible,  
and to have the money for the tickets  
sold, as well as the unsold tickets, to the  
hands of State Secretary John Viertaler  
by the date named above, Septem-  
ber 27.

John Viertaler,

Secretary Wisconsin State Committee.

Milwaukee, September 14.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN CHICAGO, ILL.

Sunday, September 28, 1902.

Madison and Dearborn streets, 8 p. m.

Clark and Erie, 8 p. m.

Orchard street and North avenue, 8 p. m.

Thursday, October 2.

Milwaukee avenue and Paulina streets,  
8 p. m.

Aspinwall and Lincoln avenues, 8 p. m.

Michigan avenue and 11th street, 8 p. m.

Hastings and 62d streets, 8 p. m.

Maltese and Maxwell streets, 8 p. m.

Minutes of previous regular meeting ap-  
proved.

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of Frank Kuhn to S. E. C. The above-

named comrades being present with creden-  
tials, the same were accepted and the com-  
munications read. From Organizer Hanley,  
District 19, S. E. C. also one from  
Somerville, requesting the S. E. C. to in-  
struct the secretary to communicate with

**3,300,000 ACRE FARM**

Largest in the World—Enough Room  
for Three States

In the Panhandle of Texas is located  
the largest ranch in the West and also  
in the world. It is known as the "X.-I.  
T." the "Capitol Syndicate," or "Far-  
well" ranch, and contains over 3,000,000  
acres of land. It is owned principally  
by Ex-Senator Charles B. Farwell and  
his brother John of Chicago, and was  
acquired by them about sixteen years  
ago. At that time the people of Texas  
needed and desired a capitol building,  
but no funds were obtainable with which  
to erect one. There were, however im-  
mense tracts of unoccupied land in the  
State and the Legislature offered this  
one to anybody who would construct the  
necessary building. Mr. Farwell orga-  
nized a syndicate in Chicago and ac-  
cepted the offer. Now their fine granite  
capitol is the pride of Texas citizens, and  
thousands of thoroughbred Hereford,  
Aberdeen, Angus and shorthorn cattle  
roam over what was formerly waste land.

The ranch lies in the staked plain. It  
has an altitude at its northern extremity  
of 4,700 feet and at the southern end of  
2,300. Its greatest length is 200 miles.  
Its average width is about twenty-five  
miles. It is situated in the extreme north-  
western corner of Texas and covers all  
or a portion of nine different counties.  
The State of Connecticut could not con-  
tain it, and it would cover the States of  
Rhode Island and Delaware combined  
and then lap over on adjoining States.  
Fifteen hundred miles of wire fence in-  
close the 5,000 square miles within its  
boundaries and separate the different di-  
visions of the tract. The services of a  
head foreman, seven assistant foremen,  
and about one-hundred and twenty-five  
cowboys are requisite for the work upon  
it.

There are 300 wells upon the land,

and these, in addition to prairie lakes,  
dry in rainless seasons, running streams,  
and reservoirs built to conserve the sur-  
face water, afford drinking water for the  
stock. The wells are from 100 to 400  
feet in depth. They are unaffected by  
drought and have a constant flow of good  
pure water. Each well, when supplied  
with a windmill and reserve tank, will  
furnish water for 500 to 1,000 head of stock.  
In the summer time, when there is  
not sufficient wind sometimes to run the  
windmills, a gasoline engine is used  
to run them.

There are only two towns upon the  
ranch—Channing and Texline. The main  
headquarters are at Channing. There  
is daily record of the rainfall, tempera-  
ture and snowfall is kept. A telephone  
system connects the headquarters with  
every division, and a stampede or any-  
thing that occurs out of the ordinary  
routine is known at headquarters as soon  
as it happens. The top wire of the fence  
is a telephone wire, insulated at the  
posts. When a gate is made in a fence  
two upright poles are placed on either  
side of it above the height of a load of  
hay or any tall object that might pass  
through it and the wire is stretched over  
these poles and down on the other side  
of the fence again. This system of tele-  
phoning is used on many isolated ranches  
in the West, connecting them with other  
ranches and the nearest towns. To keep  
his telephone in working order a man  
must keep his fences in repair.

The soil is a black, fertile loam and is  
covered with buffalo, mesquite, and other  
grasses, which cure upon their stems in  
the dry season and furnish pasture  
both summer and winter. Cattle from  
the ranch have taken many prizes in  
stock exhibitions throughout the country.  
Shipments are made to Chicago, New  
York and Europe. The herds have gradu-  
ally been enlarged and improved. Upon  
the small ranches 80 to 95 per cent. of  
the calves from the stock are branded  
each year, but upon the large tracts not  
so great a percentage is obtained, as it is  
more difficult to shelter and protect them.  
The only loss is a small per cent.  
by an occasional "norther" in the winter  
time.

The day of the large ranchmen is pass-  
ing away. It is found to be more profit-  
able to do business on a smaller scale,  
in proportion to the outlay involved.

Since the opening of Oklahoma, the  
country is being more thickly settled,  
lands have risen in value, and many of  
the large ranches are being cut up into  
smaller ones. The next in size to the  
X. I. T. are two ranches of a million  
acres each. Though the Farwell ranch  
has been utilized heretofore